UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/648,612	08/28/2000	Hayaki Matsui	ASA-923	5524

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2671	15

DATE MAILED: 11/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>30 January 2004</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1 and 4-8</u> is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6, 7</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1.   Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which

papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Objections

2.   Claims 1, 4-8 are objected to because of the following informalities: claim 1, line

7; claim 4, line 1; claim 5, line 1; claim 6, line 1; claim 7, line 1; claim 8, line 1 and many

lines in the specification: replace "an screen" by –a screen--; . Appropriate correction

is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S.

Patent No. 6,334,117 to Covert et al. (Covert) in view of Powell, "HTML: The Complete

Reference" (Powell).

        Claim 1, Covert discloses "a web compatible ATM by sequentially changing a

series of image contents to display images on the screen. . ." (column 7, lines 8-18 and

Abstract). The apparatus disclosed by Covert utilizes a "browser" for HTML document

handling including displaying transaction information to the user and notifying a

terminal director when an action is to take place (column 8, lines 28-39 and column 32, line 37 - column 33, line 11). Covert does not explicitly disclose ". . .generating separately image content information describing image content to display on said web compatible ATM and screen transition process information describing an screen transition process to deal with said series of image contents...", ". . .forming an image displayed on said web compatible ATM by a parent frame and two child frames included in said parent frame...", ". . .storing said image content information in one child frame which is to be displayed in a transaction in said Web compatible ATM and said screen transition process information in the other child frame which defines a transaction process of a series of transactions handled in said web compatible ATM..." or ". . . sequentially changing said series of image contents to display the images based on said screen transition process information." However, Powell discloses ". . .generating separately image content information describing image content to display ...and screen transition process information describing a screen transition process to deal with said series of image contents..." ("For example one frame can contain links..." - page 1, paragraph 1 and "Frames provide layout facilities and, potentially navigation" - page 2, paragraph 1, and Figure 9-1, page 1), ". .. forming an image displayed... by a parent frame and two child frames included in said parent frame..." (Figure 9-1, page 1), "...storing said image content information in one child frame. . . and said screen transition process information in the other child frame ..." (Figure 9-1, page 1), "... sequentially changing said series of image contents to display the images based on said screen transition process information." ("For example one frame can contain

links..." - page 1, paragraph 1 and "Frames provide layout facilities and, potentially

navigation" - page 2, paragraph 1, and Figure 9-1, page 1). It would have obvious to

one having ordinary skill in the art a the time the invention was made to modify the

disclosure of Covert to store image content in one child frame and screen transition

process information in other child frame as taught by Powell because incorporating

frames allows the user to view information in one frame while keeping another frame

open for reference instead of moving back and forth between pages and the contents of

one frame can manipulated, or linked to another frame allowing the construction of more

sophisticated interfaces (Powell, page 1, paragraph 1).

Claim 2, Covert discloses "image content information includes information about

the message display area for displaying specified messages and information about an

item selection image for the user to select an optional item from a plurality of items in

accordance with said displayed image, and wherein when the user selects an image of

an item and an event occurs a transition takes place to any of said series of image

contents." (column 17, lines 7-19).

Claim 3, Covert as modified discloses the image control method except "...the

other frame for storing said screen transition process information is set to size "0"". The

disclosure of Powell meets the recited limitation (Chapter 8, page 4, Figure 8-1).

5.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S. C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Covert

(6,334,117) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,041,967 to Ephrath et al. (Ephrath).

Claim 4, Covert discloses "an screen transition method for executing the screen

transition process in a web compatible ATM unit for sequentially changing a series of

image contents to display images on the screen by the images" (column 11, lines 46-66)

and providing access to transaction data, including status (column 13, line 45-column

14, line 4 and column 33, lines 1618), Covert does not explicitly disclose "describing in

table form the processing items in the screen transition process, said screen transition

process changing current image to the next one at the end of display of each individual

image content of said series of image contents", "sequentially reading the processing

items described in table form and carrying out said transition process of said series of

image contents" or "wherein said table form includes information indicating the contents

of a transaction and information indicating the status of a content of a transaction and

information regarding a following content subsequent to the completion of a previous

content." However, Ephrath discloses "describing in table form the processing items in

the screen transition process, said screen transition process changing current image to

the next one at the end of display of each individual image content of said series of

image contents" (Figure 4), "sequentially reading the processing items described in

table form and carrying out said transition process of said series of image contents"

(column 5, lines 37-47 and Fig. 5) and ". . .indicating. . . information regarding a

following content subsequent to the completion of a previous content" (Fig. 4). It would

have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to modify the disclosure of Covert to incorporate the transaction information in the

dynamic menu generation taught by Ephrath because it allows the addition or deletion

of system capabilities to be immediately reflected in the menu system and it allows

non-expert users, using standard editing tool to customize the menu (Ephrath, column

2, lines 28-38).

6.   Claims 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Covert (6,334,117) in view of Ephrath and further in view of JP-A-10-143359.

Claim 5, the modified disclosure of Covert discloses "a screen transition method

for executing an screen transition process in an process in a web compatible ATM for

sequentially changing a series of image contents to display images on the screen"

(Covert, column 7, lines 8-18 and Abstract), "generating content parts, each showing

processing units in the screen transition process and a manager sheet describing

events in the content parts in table form" (Ephrath, Figure 4) and generating a controller

sheet describing the processing items in the screen transitions in said content parts in

table form" (Ephrath, Figure 4) and "describing in table form the processing items in the

screen transition process, said screen transition process changing current image to the

next one at the end of display of each individual image content of said series of image

contents" (Covert, column 13, line 45-column 14, line 4 and column 33, lines 16-18 and

Ephrath, Figure 4), but does not explicitly disclose "sequentially reading the processing

items described in said manager sheet and generating a manager to control the flow of

a series processes corresponding to the read processing items", "sequentially reading

the processing items described in said controller sheet and generating a controller to

decide the next image corresponding to the read processing item" or "operating said

controller according to said manager to change the images". As noted by the Applicant,

JP-A-10-143359 discloses an image content generator, a screen transition process

generator, and a process module generator and arranges for a screen transition

program to be created when a screen transition process supposing that the designer

has prepared a flowchart showing a screen transition process (Applicant, page 2). Since

the screen transition program is created from the flowchart, it is inherent that the

flowchart be read to create the program. It would have obvious to one having ordinary

skill in the art a the time the invention was made to further modify the disclosure of

Covert with the teachings of JP-A-10143359 because it would make the screen

transition process unitarily manageable (JP-A-10143359, Abstract).

    Claim 6 is rejected with the rationale of claim 5. Claim 6 is merely claim 5 recited

as a system.

    Claim 7, Covert discloses "a screen transition method for executing a screen

transition process in a web compatible ATM for sequentially changing a series of image

contents to display images on the screen" (Covert, column 7, lines 8-18 and Abstract).

Covert does not explicitly disclose "storing in a file sheet describing the processing

items in table form and an screen transition program generator wherein said screen

transition program generator sequentially reads the processing items from said sheet,

sequentially writes the in the file necessary program descriptions corresponding to the

read processing items and generates a screen transition program on the file" or

"wherein said method provides information indicating the contents of a transaction and

information indicating the status of a content of a transaction as well as information

regarding a following content subsequent to the completion of a previous content".

Ephrath discloses "...describing processing items in table form..." (Ephrath, Figure 4).

As noted by the Applicant, JP-A-10-143359 discloses an image content generator, a screen transition process generator, and a process module generator and arranges for a screen transition program to be created when a screen transition process supposing that the designer has prepared a flowchart showing a screen transition process (Applicant, page 2). It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art a the time the invention was made to further modify the disclosure of Covert with the teachings of JP-A-10143359 because it would make the screen transition process unitarily manageable (JP-A-10143359, Abstract).

Claim 8 is rejected with the rationale of the rejections of claims 5 and 7.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 16 October 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 1, Applicant argues that the combination of Covert and Powell does not disclose sharing when common reference information exists between two frames. The Examiner notes that Covert discloses a backstage frame (a frame not visible to the user) contains a backstage applet that provides access to shard transaction data (column 31, lines 56-60 and column 32, lines 46-48) and that the backstage applet provides an interface for the client HTML to make requests on the director manager, which include changing the content of the theater frame (i.e. the user interface seen by the user) (column 32, line 37 - column 33, line 11).

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 4, 5-8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
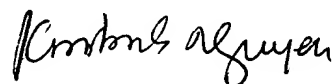
9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kimbinh T. Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-9683. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:00 AM to 4:30 PM. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Friday from 7:00 AM to 3:30 PM.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Zimmerman, can be reached at (703) 305-9798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

November 12, 2004

Kimbinh Nguyen

Patent Examiner AU 2671